

GRAVITON PRODUCTION AT HADRON COLLIDERS

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based on P. d.A, Kaoru Hagiwara, Qiang Li, Fabio Maltoni, arXiv: 1101.5499

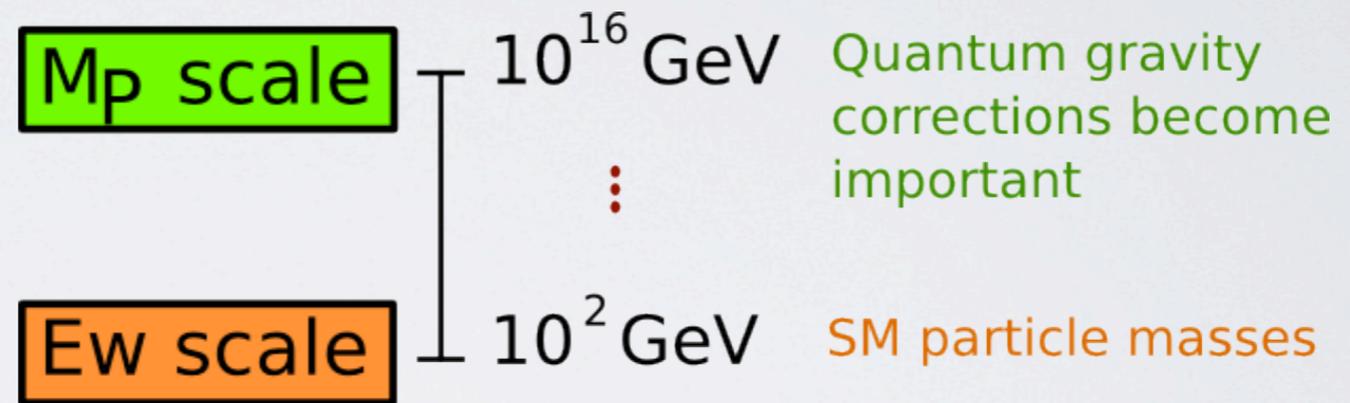
OUTLINE

- Introduction
 - Hierarchy problem
 - Extra dimensional models
- Phenomenology of graviton emission?!?
- Simulating graviton emission in a multi-jet final state
- Results and conclusions

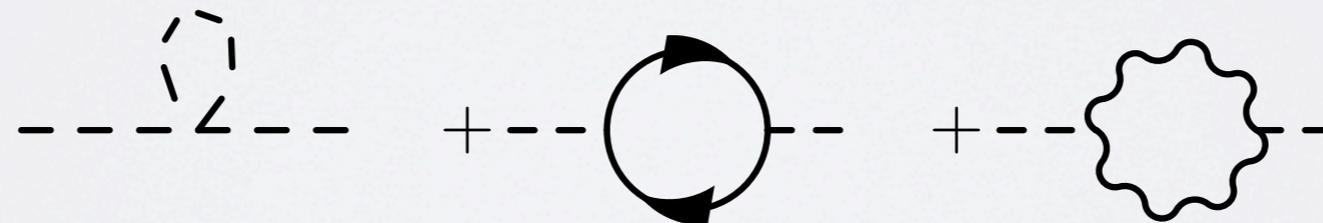
INTRODUCTION

The SM agrees to a great deal with the experimental data we have today, but there are several reasons to expect new physics at TeV scale.

The Hierarchy problem:



Standard Model \rightarrow Radiative corrections to the Higgs mass:



If $m_H < 200$ GeV \rightarrow there might be new physics at the TeV scale

PHENOMENOLOGY!

The LHC era! { New and interesting pheno at LHC
New expectations for NP

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Careful pheno analysis at colliders = Accurate simulation necessary!

- Madgraph/MadEvent = software that allow to **generate amplitudes and events for any process** in any model

[J. Alwall et al, JHEP 0709:028, 2007]



Spin-2 particles recently incorporated!

[K. Hagiwara, J. Kanzaki, Q. Li and K. Mawatari, arXiv:0805.2554]

PHENOMENOLOGY!

We want to explore theories with **spin-2 particles**, and look for the phenomenology of graviton emission...

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... several LHC studies in monojet final-state, but what about processes with many jets in the final state!!?

Our aim: study graviton production in a multi-jet final state at hadron colliders for generic models that contain spin-2 particles!

MATCHING SCHEME

- Increasing \sqrt{s} \rightarrow more events with larger multiplicities



Accurate simulations need to correctly account for the presence of QCD radiation

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Accurate simulations need to correctly account for the presence of QCD radiation

ME calculations	Parton Shower simulator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> parton-level description valid for <u>hard/separated partons</u> needed for multi-jet descriptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hadron-level description valid for <u>collinear/soft partons</u> needed for realistic studies
MadGraph	Pythia / Herwig

Complementary approach \rightarrow Match them!

HT DISTRIBUTION

Goal: Obtain accurate predictions for non-trivial observables

• Important distributions to be analyzed:

- P_T graviton and jets
- η graviton and jets

• $H_T =$ Scalar sum of the P_T of all jets above a threshold P_T^0

$$H_T = \sum P_T(jets)$$

- H_T has been proven to be larger in signal than in QCD di-jet events
- It provides a way to discriminate from SM background

PHENOMENOLOGY

 In order to obtain accurate predictions for non-trivial observables:

- Generate inclusive sample with MG/ME + Pythia \rightarrow matching
- Compare multi-jet matching \times mono-jet NLO

Use NLO for normalization, and matching for distributions!

 Processes:

- NLO: $p p \rightarrow G + \text{jet} + X$ (inclusive)
- Matching: $p p \rightarrow G + n\text{-jets}$, with $n=1,2,3$

 Which theories to consider !??:

BEYOND STANDARD MODEL

Attempt to explain the HP \rightarrow BSM theories

- **ADD:** model with large extra dimensions
[N.Arakani-Hamed, S. Dimopoulos, G. Dvali, 1998]
- **RS:** model with a warped extra dimension
[L. Randall, R. Sundrum, 1999]
- **MGM:** 4D model that contains a massless graviton
[G. Dvali, arxiv:0706.2050]
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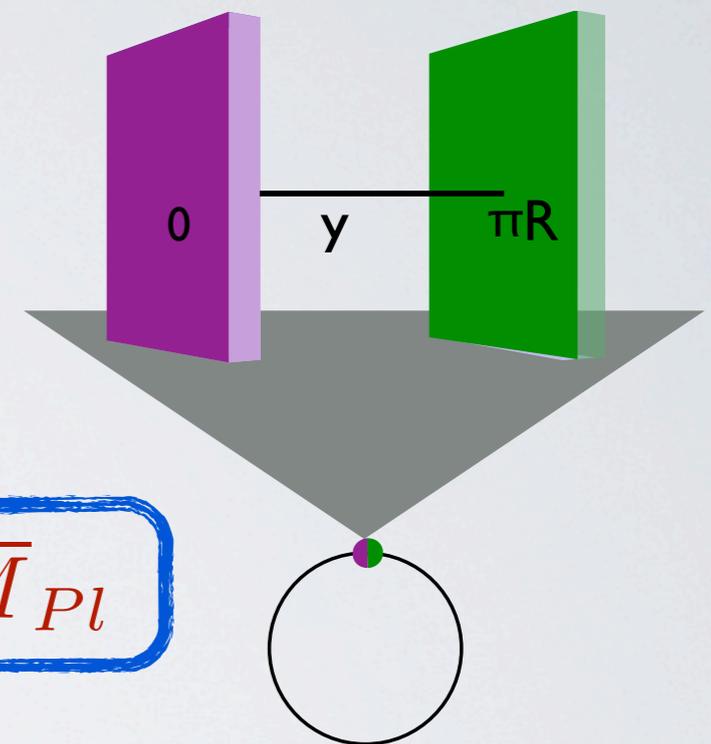
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RS MODEL

- RS model = 5 dimensions, warped metric, compactified in a S_1/Z_2

$$ds^2 = e^{-2\kappa|y|} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + dy^2$$

$$\Lambda = e^{-\kappa\pi R} \overline{M}_{Pl}$$



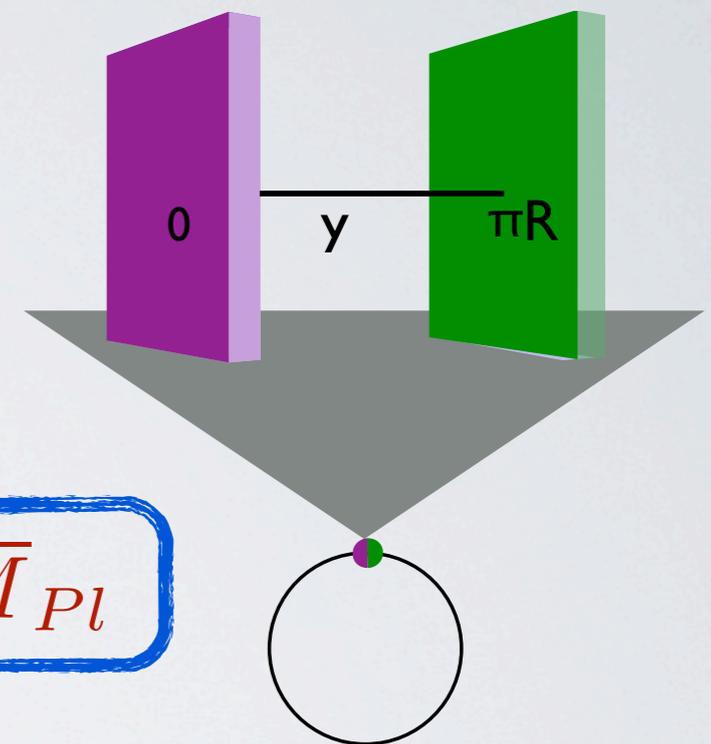
RS MODEL

RS model = 5 dimensions, warped metric, compactified in a S_1/Z_2

$$ds^2 = e^{-2\kappa|y|} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + dy^2$$

- Graviton propagating on δ
 - KK tower
 - massive graviton

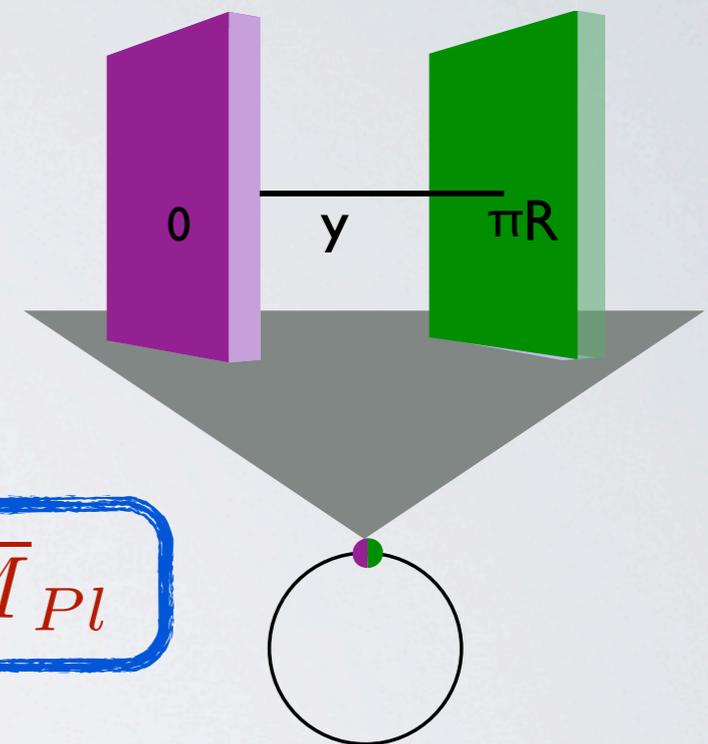
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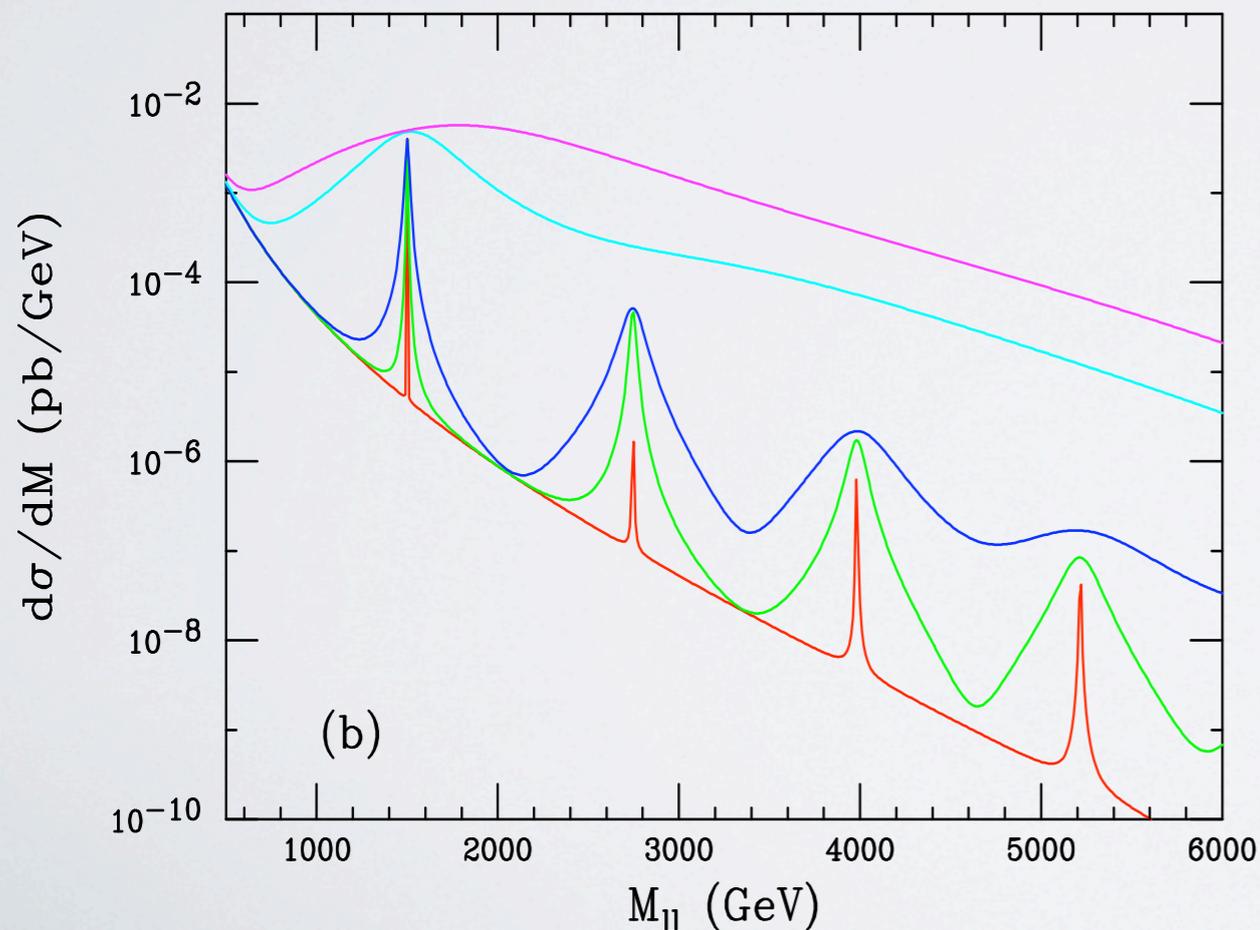
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Phenomenology on graviton
 emission = **decayed product!**



→ [H. Davoudiasl, J. L. Hewett, T. G. Rizzo,
 Phys. Rev. D63, 075004 (2001)]

RS: FULL INCLUSIVE SAMPLE

- Aim: analyze **jet and graviton distributions** and compare the **shape** of matched results with the ones given by NLO calculation!

To warm up:

HT distribution

- **RS model,**

$$\Lambda = 3 \text{ TeV, and}$$

$$M_G = 100 \text{ GeV}$$

- **Full inclusive** sample;
- **LO:** $pp > G$,
Matched: up to 2-jets

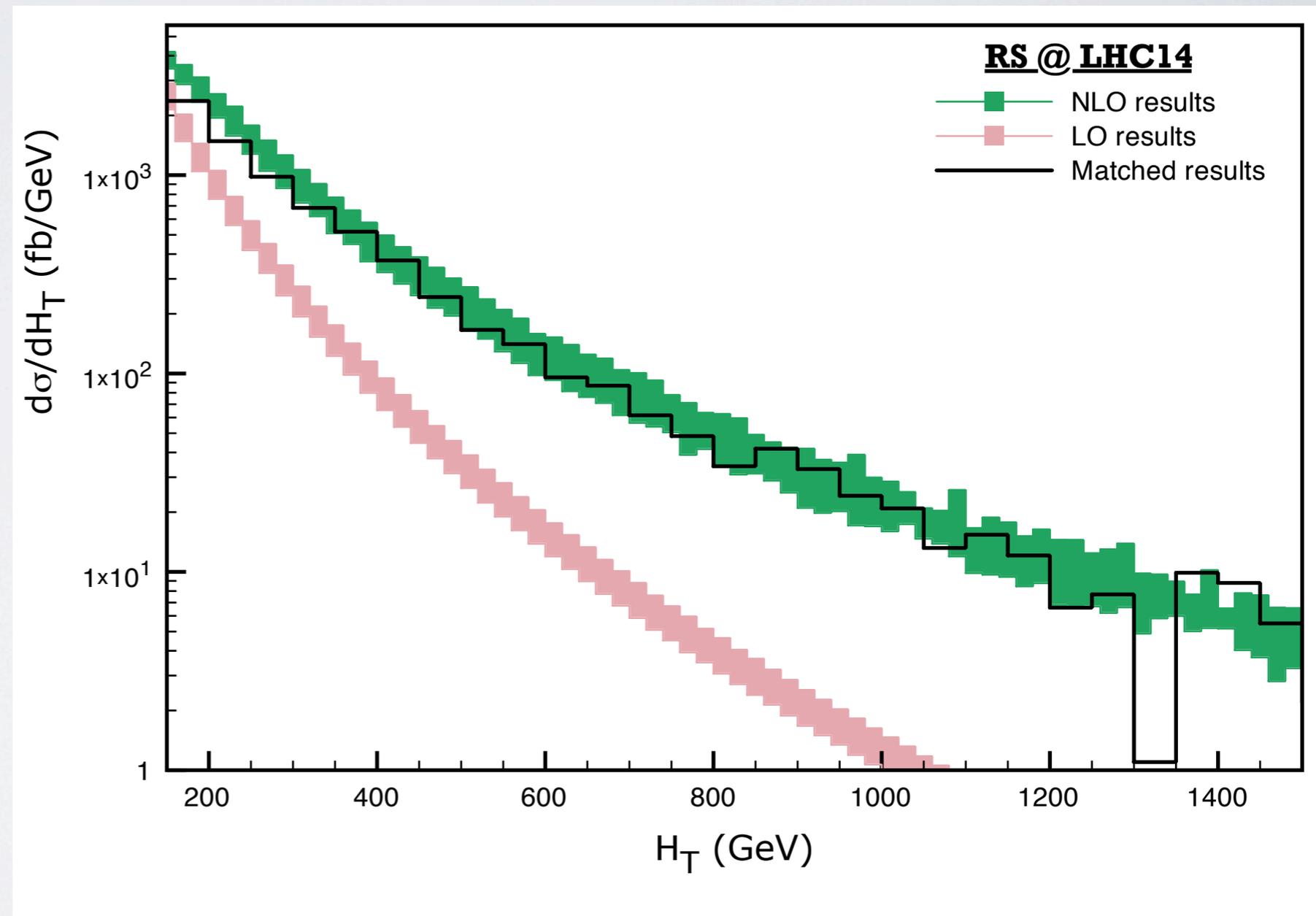
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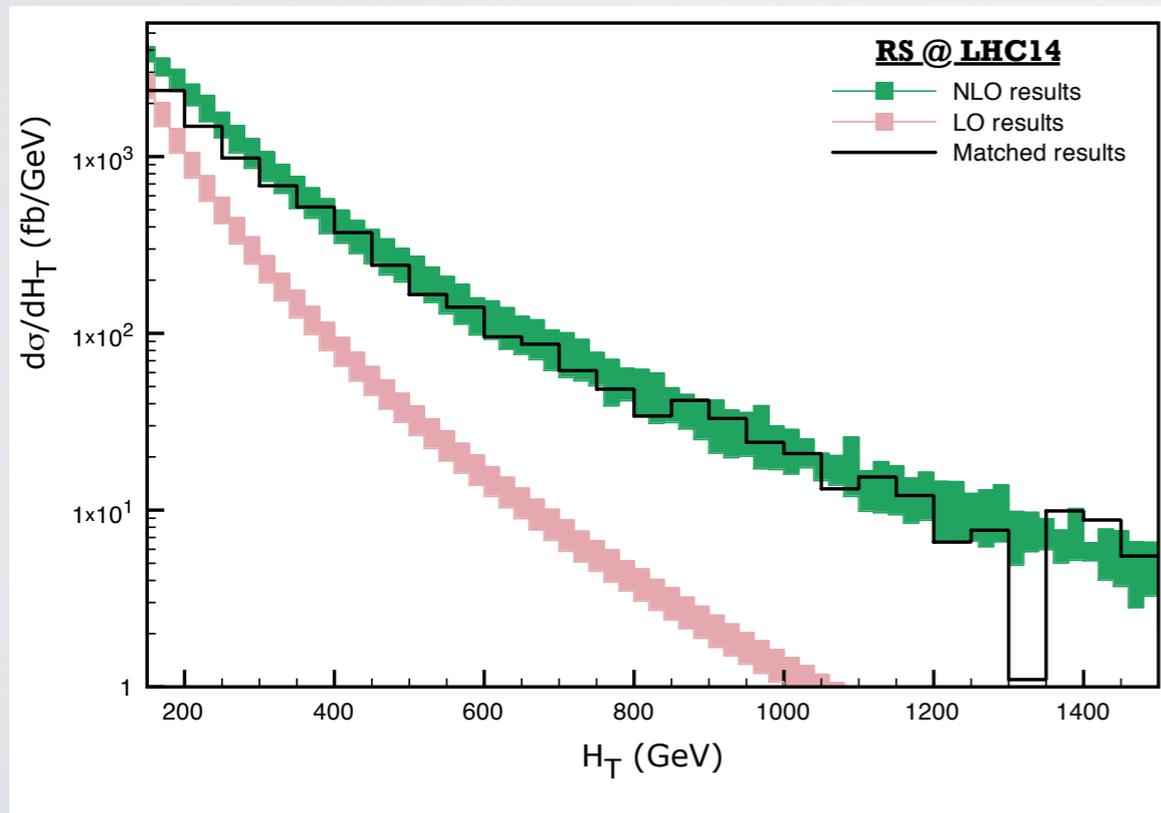
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- **Full inclusive** sample;
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RS: FULL INCLUSIVE SAMPLE

- Aim: analyze **jet and graviton distributions** and compare the **shape** of matched results with the ones given by NLO calculation!

To warm up:
HT distribution



Results

1. Large NLO/LO K-factor
2. Matching normalized to NLO

k-factor	Norm. factor
1.65	1.73

3. Excellent shape agreement (NLO x Match)
4. Clearly LO results is not enough

RS: SEMI-INCLUSIVE SAMPLE

• Semi-inclusive graviton production @ LHC

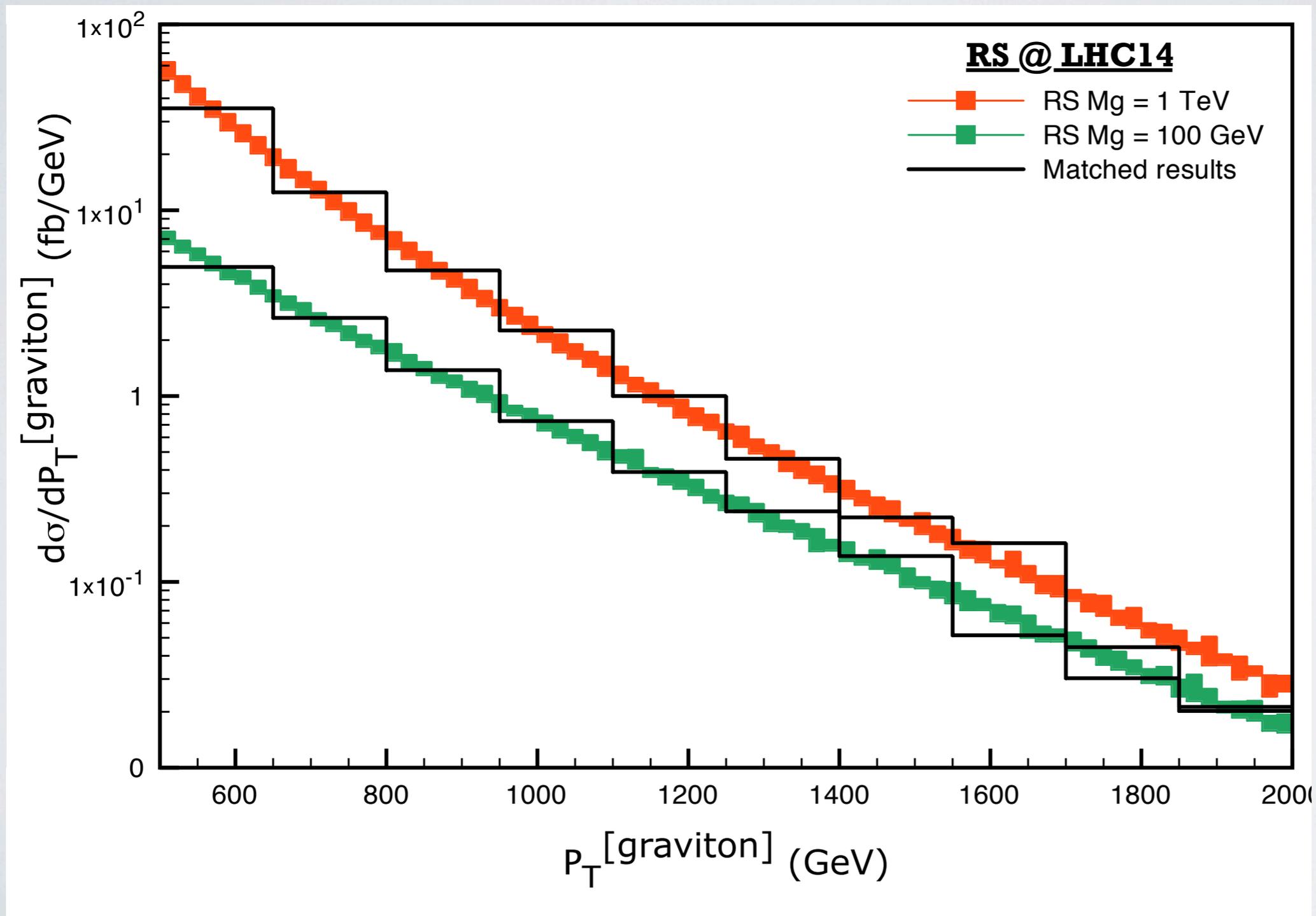
• Processes:

- LO: $p p \rightarrow G + \text{jet}$
- Matching: $p p \rightarrow G + n\text{-jets}, \quad \text{with } n=1,2,3$

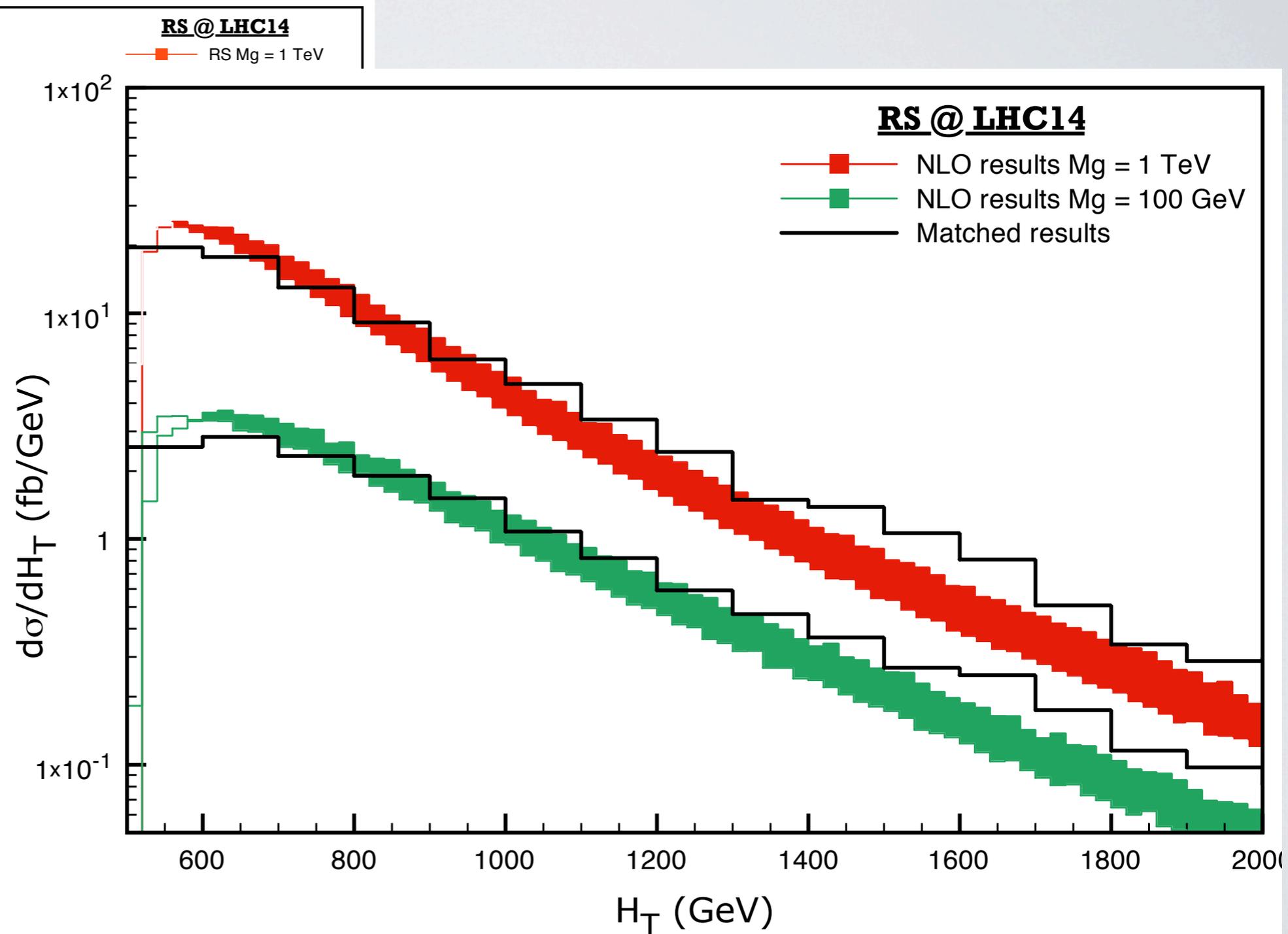
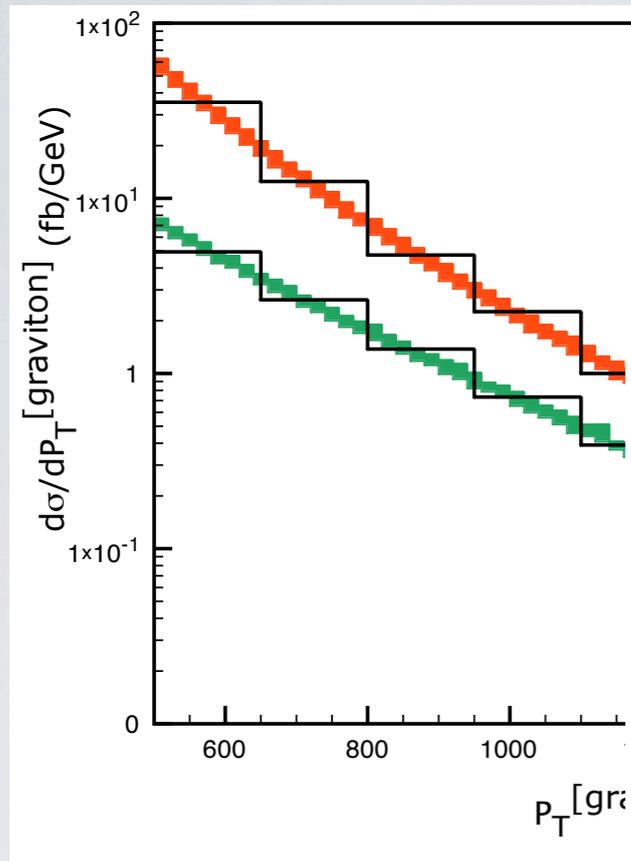
• Cuts:

	$P_{T\text{miss}}$	$P_{T\text{1st jet}}$	η	Q_{match}
LHC	$> 500 \text{ GeV}$	$> 50 \text{ GeV}$	< 4.5	$> 50 \text{ GeV}$
Tevatron	$> 120 \text{ GeV}$	$> 20 \text{ GeV}$	< 4.5	$> 30 \text{ GeV}$

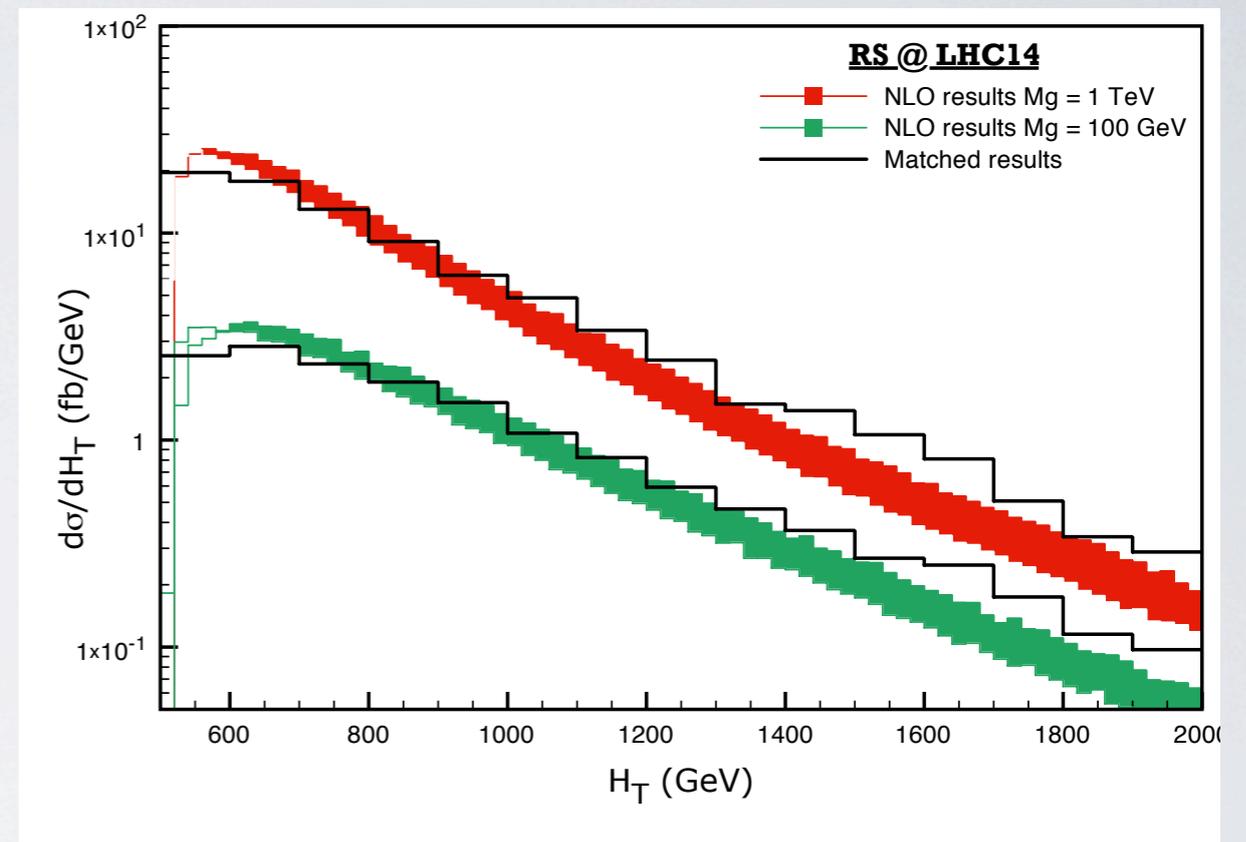
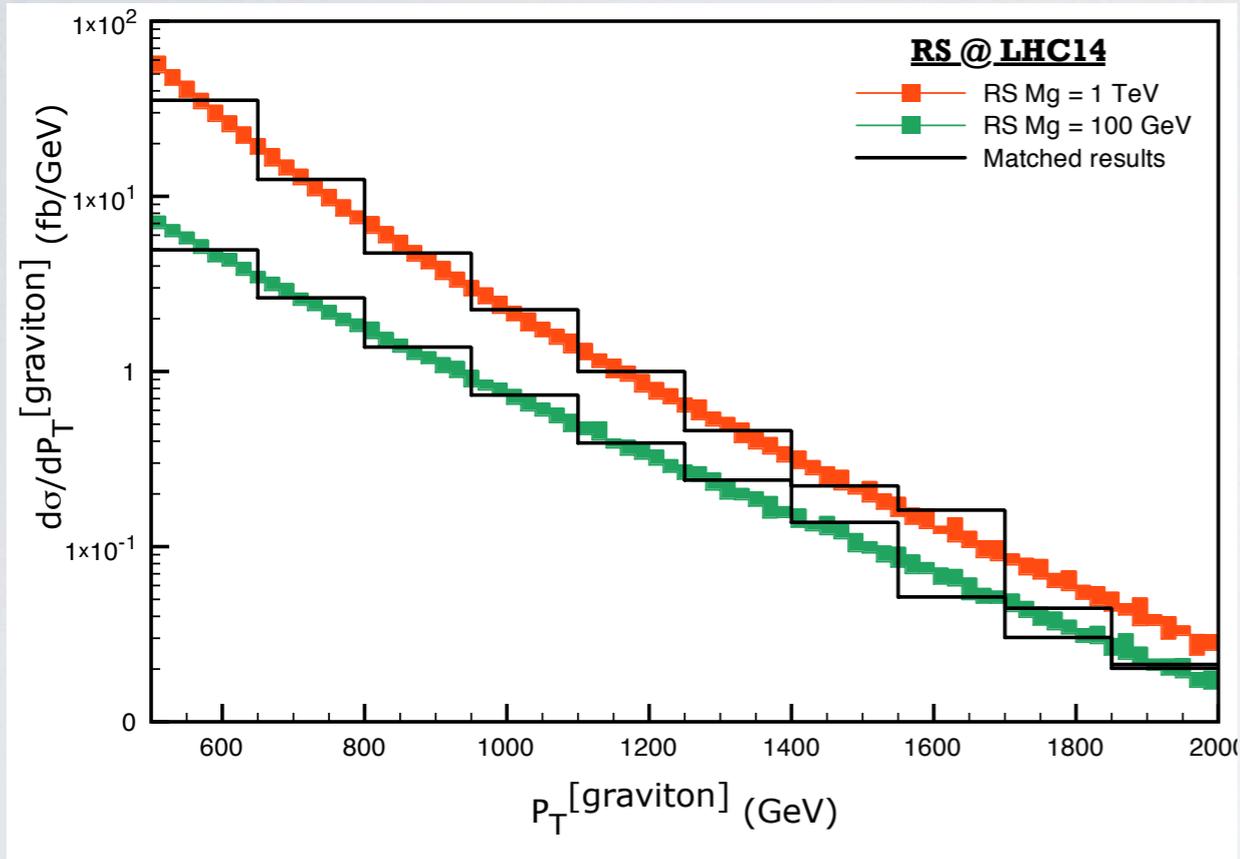
RS: SEMI-INCLUSIVE SAMPLE



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RS: SEMI-INCLUSIVE SAMPLE



Results

- Matching normalized with NLO (Norm. factors = **1.99**, **1.81**)
- Excellent shape agreement \rightarrow PT miss
- Harder distribution for high H_T values

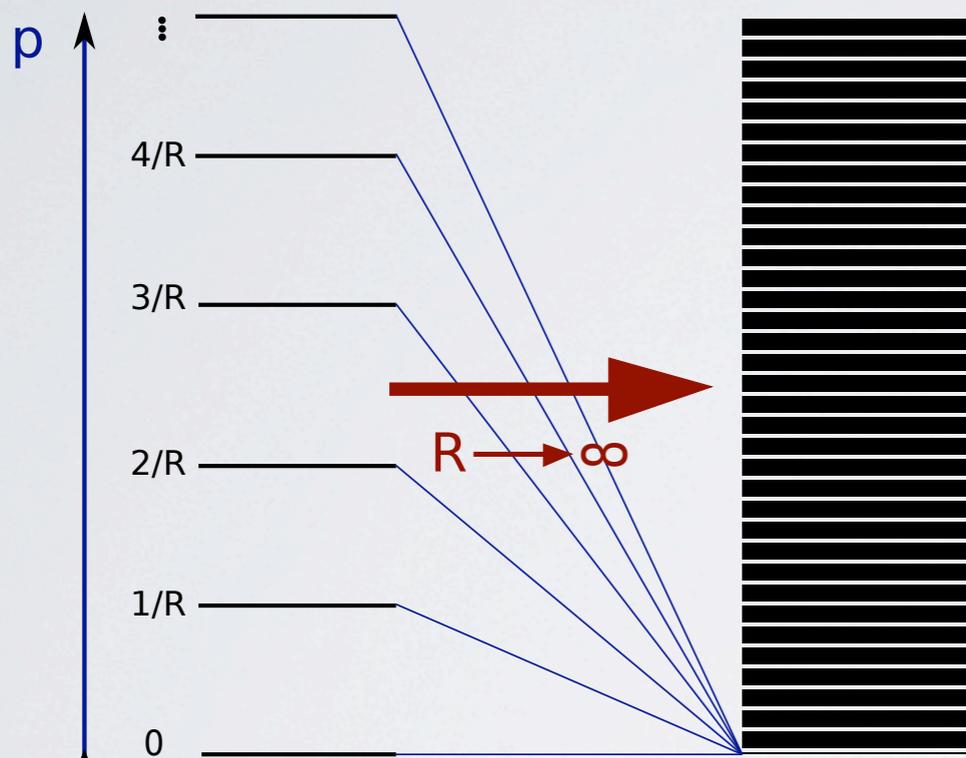
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ADD MODEL

ADD model \rightarrow $D = 4 + \delta$ dimensions, flat metric, spatial and compact



$$M_{Pl}^2 = M_*^{\delta+2} V_\delta$$

- Field propagating on $\delta \rightarrow$ KK tower:
 - massive graviton
 - couples to SM particles:

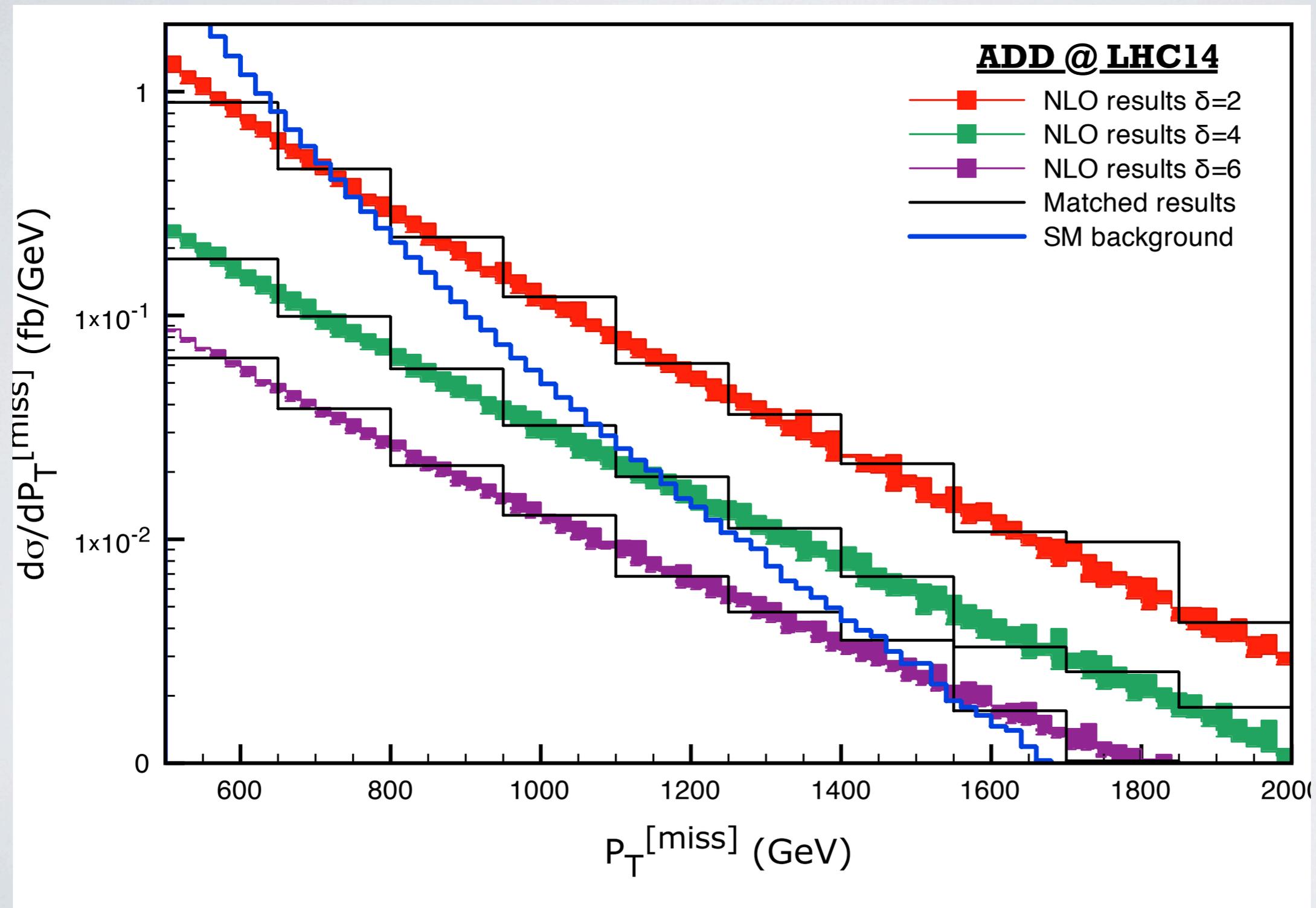
[T. Han, J. D. Lykken, R. J. Zhang, Phys. Rev. D 59, 105006 (1999)]
 [G. F. Giudice, R. Rattazzi, J. D. Wells, Nucl. Phys. B 544, 3 (1999)]

Phenomenology on graviton emission = **missing energy!**

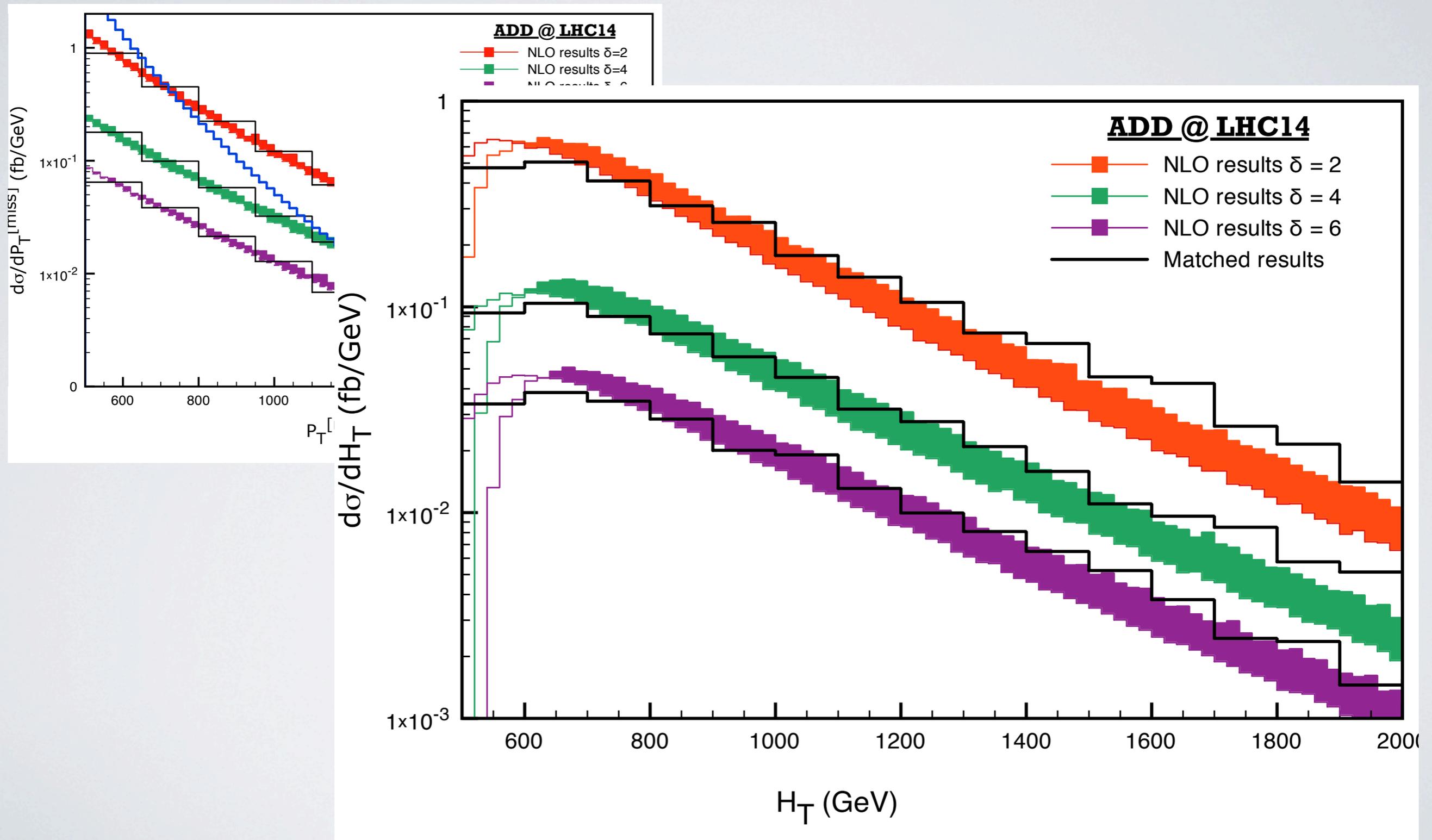
$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = -\frac{1}{\Lambda} \sum_n G_{\mu\nu}^{(n)} T_{SM}^{\mu\nu}$$



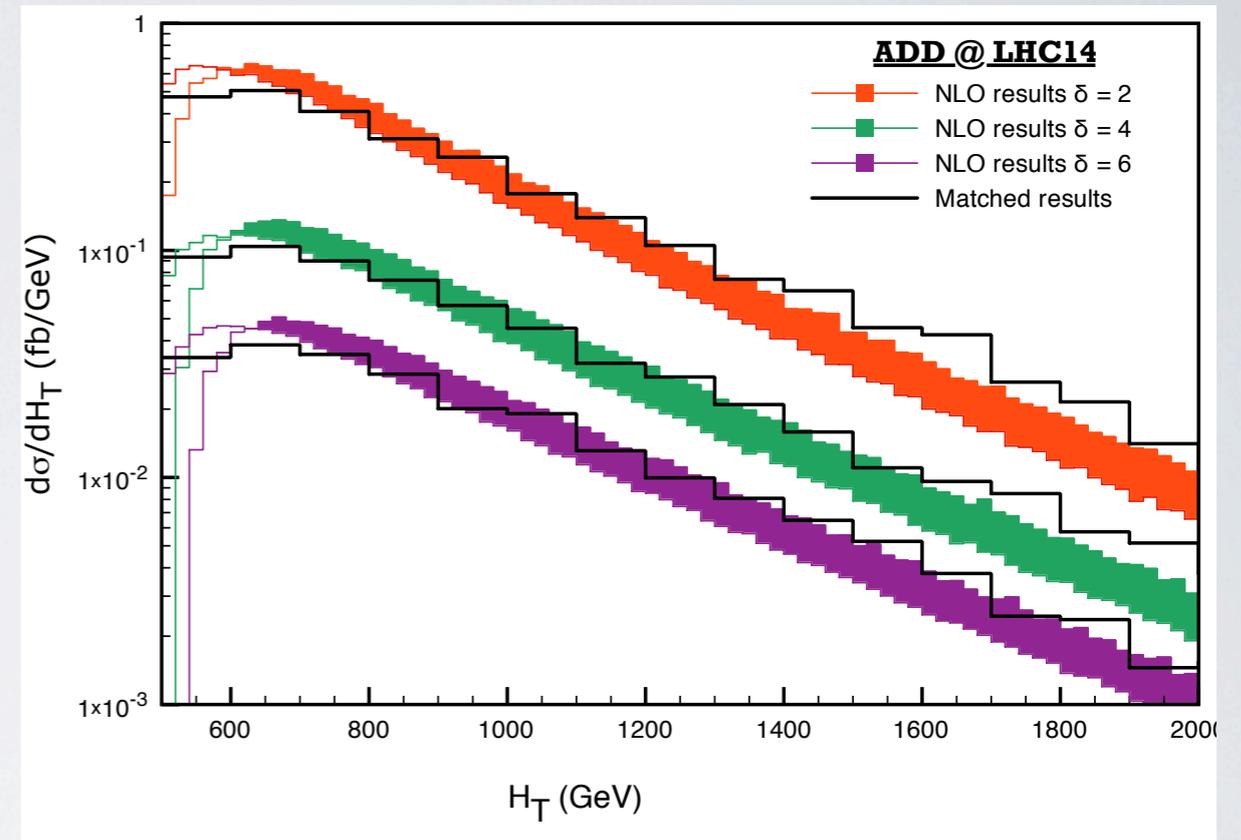
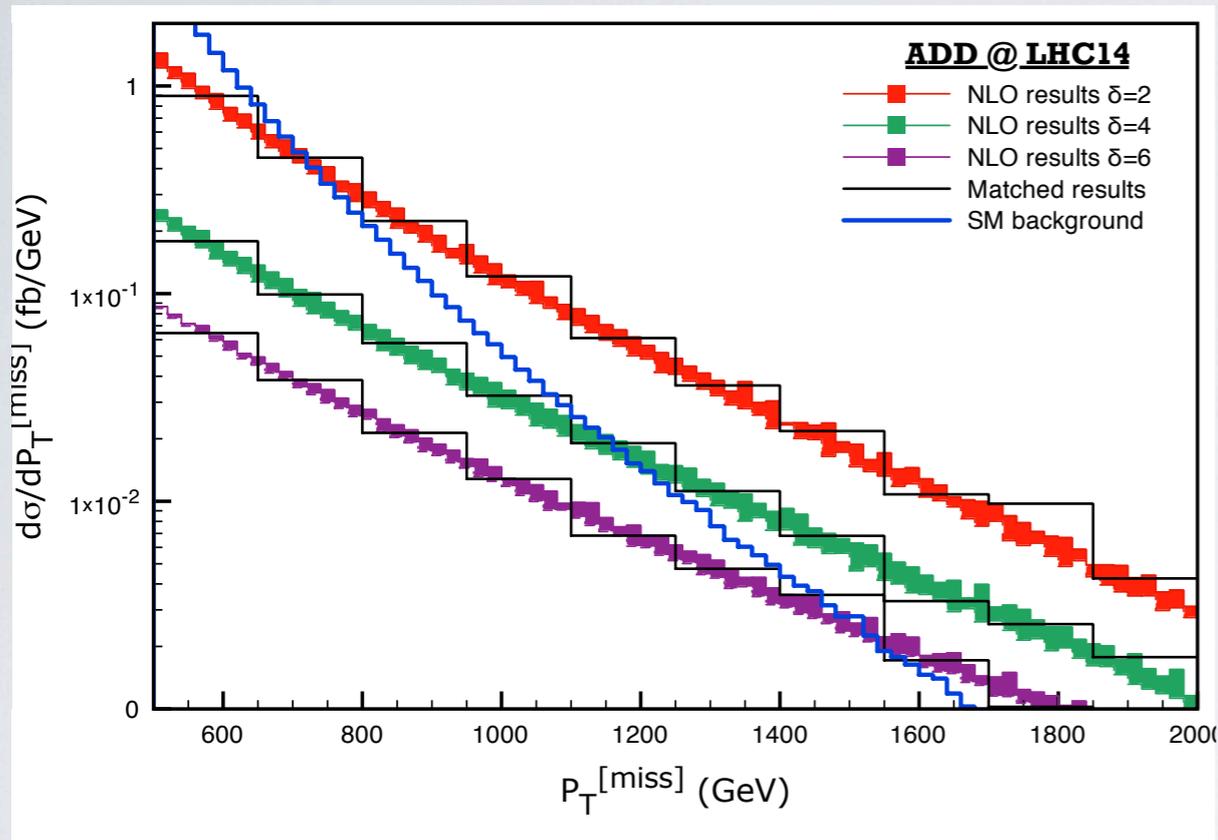
ADD: SEMI-INCLUSIVE SAMPLE



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ADD: SEMI-INCLUSIVE SAMPLE



Results

- Matching normalized with NLO:
 - Norm. factors = **2.05**, **2.34**, **2.49**
- Excellent shape agreement \rightarrow PT miss
- Harder distribution for high HT values
- Irreducible background has different shape!

SUMMARY SPIN-2 PRODUCTION

★ Simulations with spin-2 particles in MG/ME: ready for phenomenology!

★ Phenomenology of $p p \rightarrow G + n\text{-jets}$

Detailed comparison between **NLO** and **MLM-matching**:

✓ done for ADD, RS and MGM

✓ Good agreement for graviton/missing P_T , 1st and 2nd jet P_T , graviton and jet pseudo-rapidities

✓ Harder distributions for large matched H_T (matching is computed up to 3 extra partons)

★ Upshot: matched samples (normalized to NLO) give a theoretically accurate and experimental friendly way to simulate events at the LHC

★ More information on: [P. d. A, Kaoru Hagiwara, Qiang Li, Fabio Maltoni, [arXiv: 1101.5499](#)]

Thank you!!

ADD KK SUMMATION

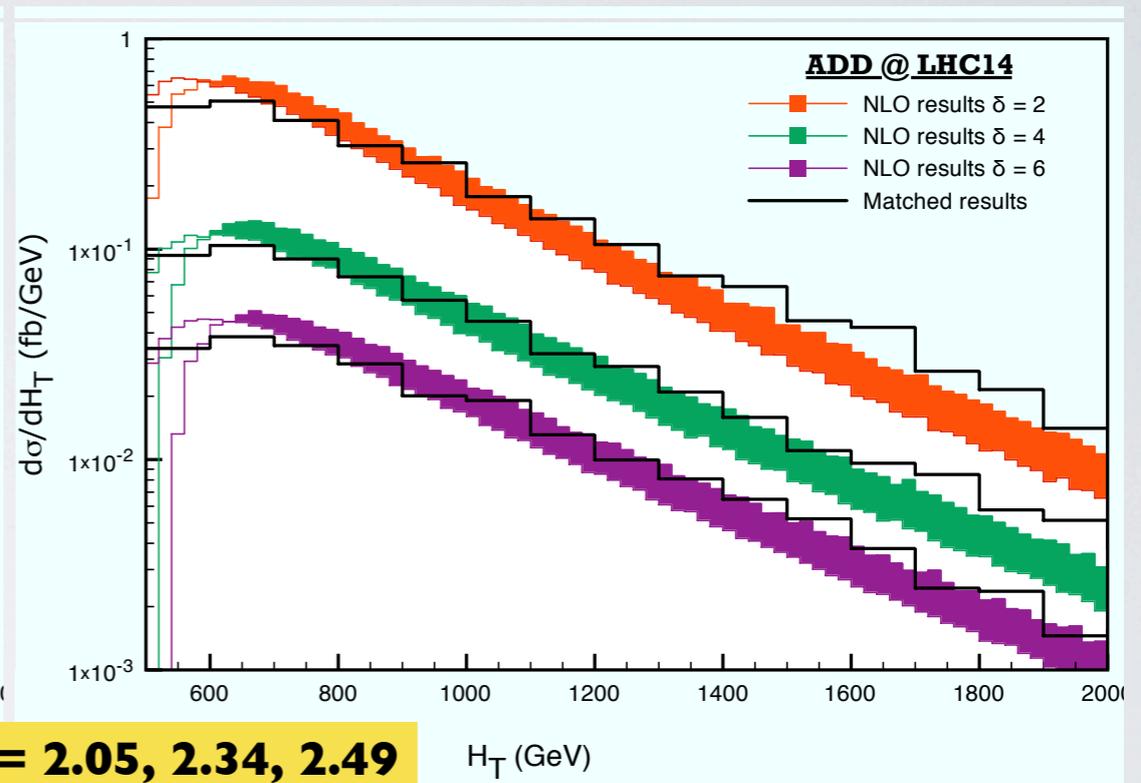
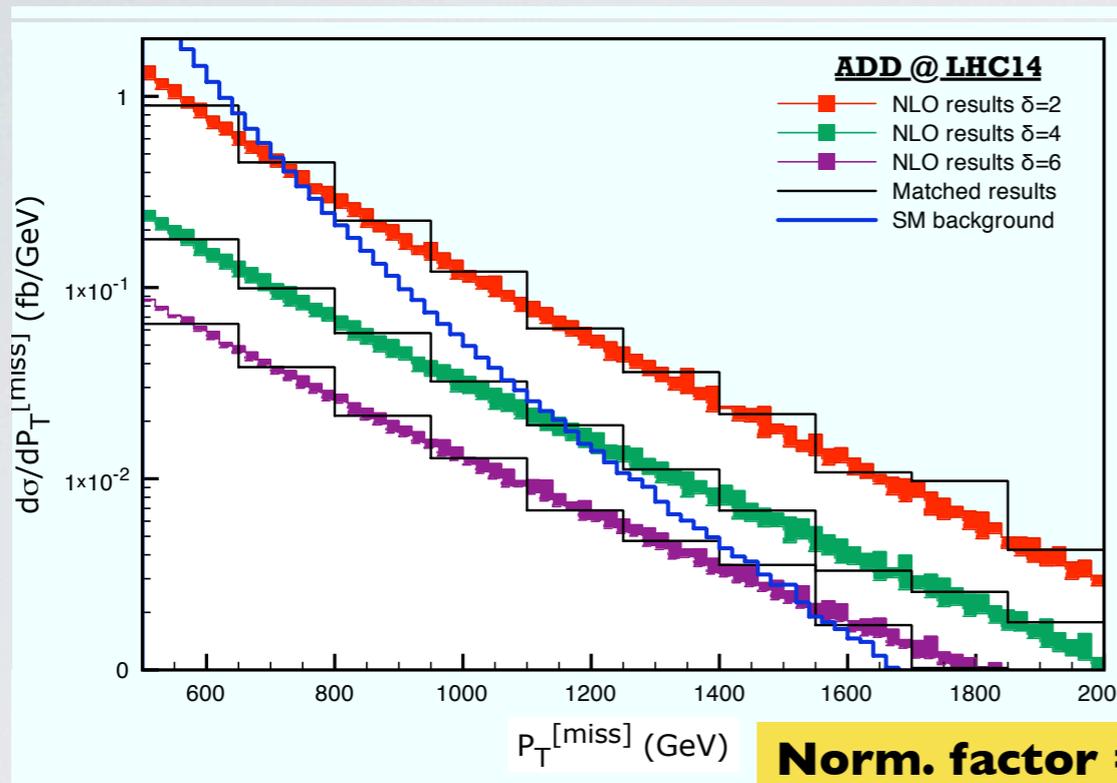
- In the ADD model the individual KK resonances have masses equal to $m=n/R$.
- The mass gap between neighboring modes Δm is small for δ not too large. Quantitatively one finds $\Delta m \approx 20 \text{ keV}$, 7 MeV and 0.1 GeV for $M_S = 1 \text{ TeV}$ and $\delta = 4, 6$ and 8 .

[T. Han, J. D. Lykken, R. J. Zhang, Phys. Rev. D 59, 105006 (1999)]
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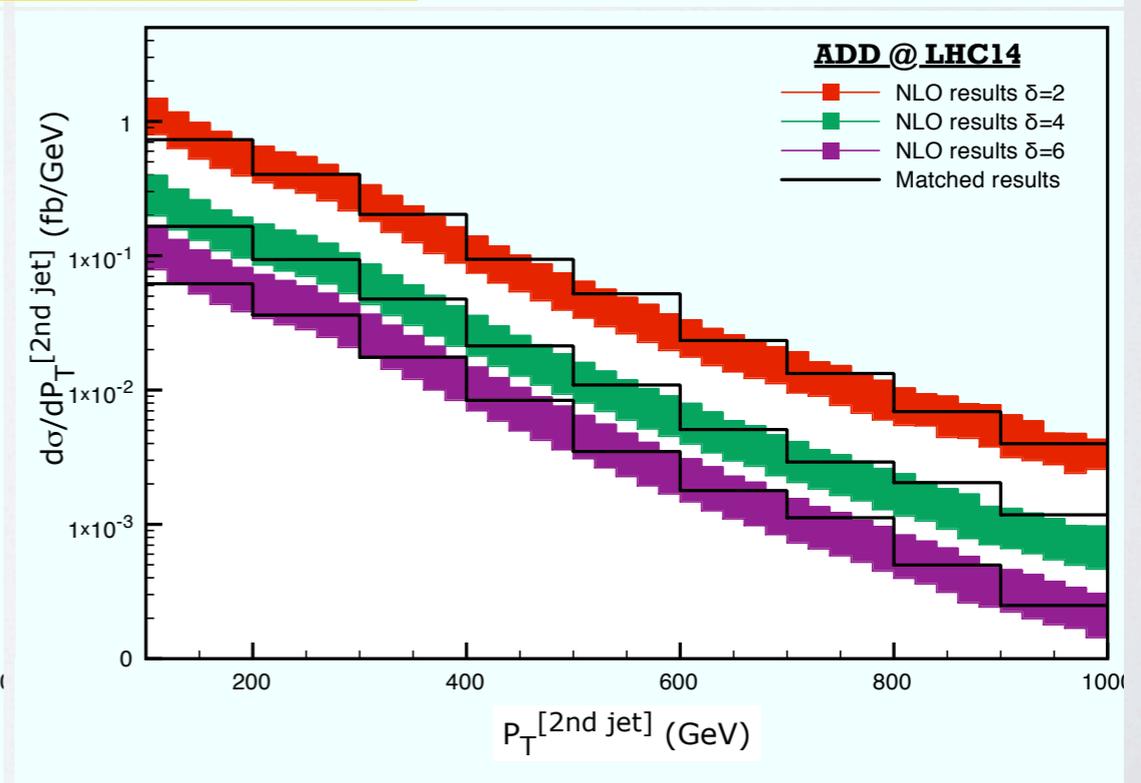
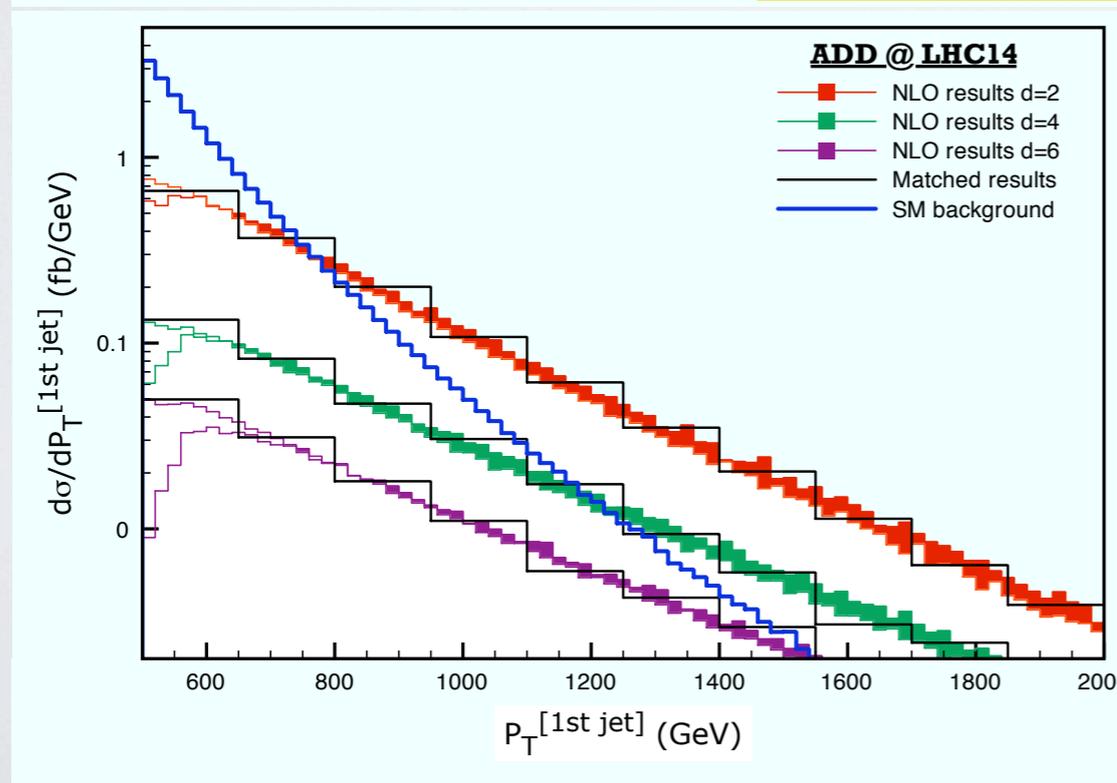
- The discrete mass spectrum can be approximated by a continuum with a density of states $dN = \rho(m)dm$, where

$$\rho(m) = \frac{2\pi^{\delta/2}}{\Gamma(\delta/2)} \frac{\overline{M}_{Pl}^2}{M_S^{2+\delta}} m^{\delta-1}$$

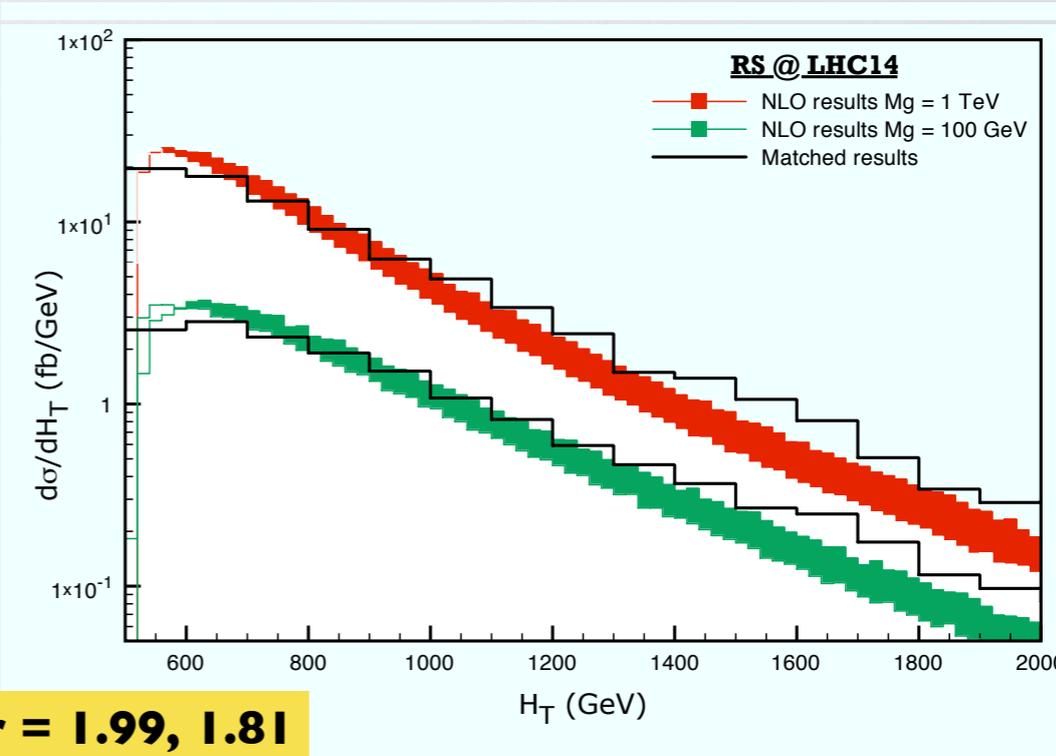
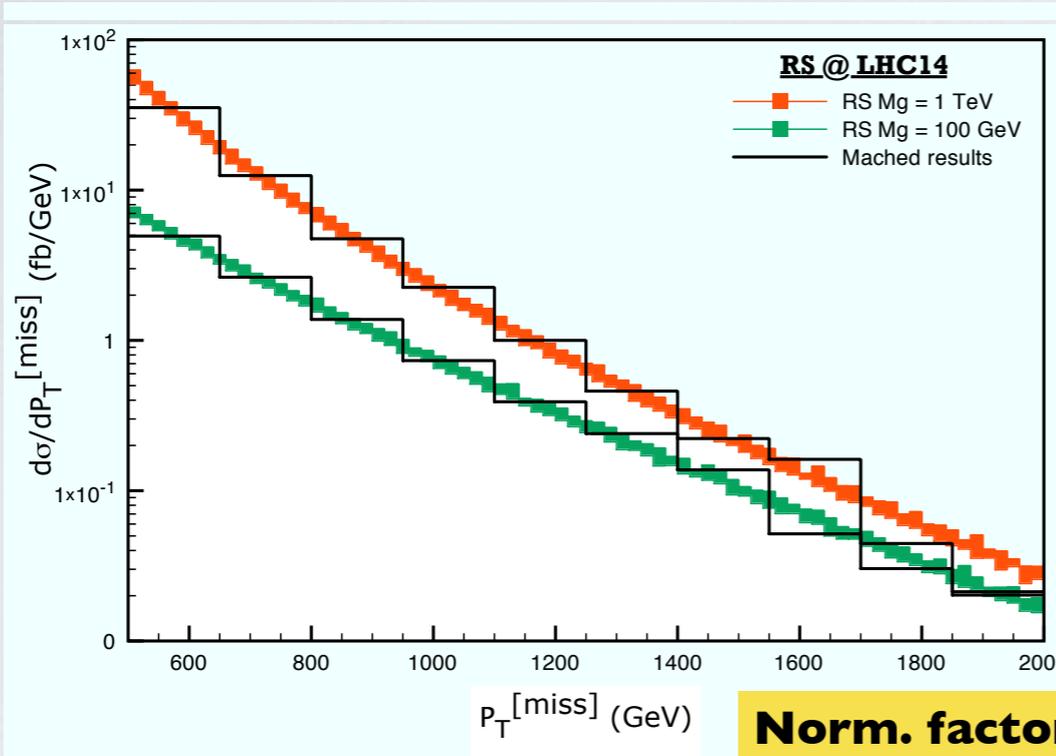
ADD @ LHC



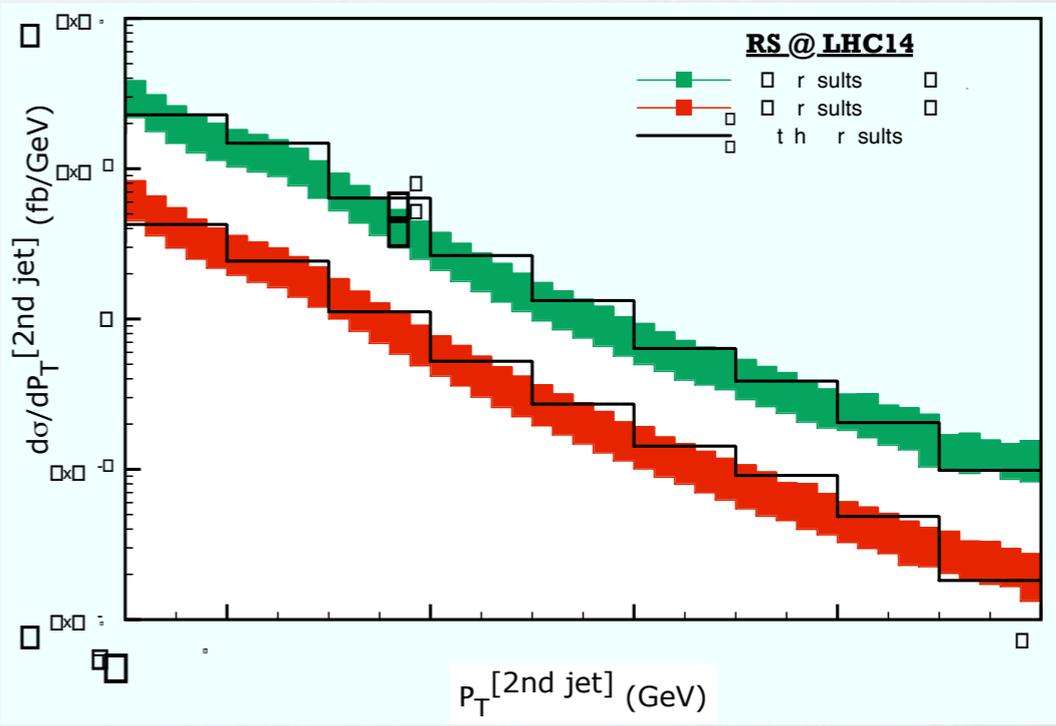
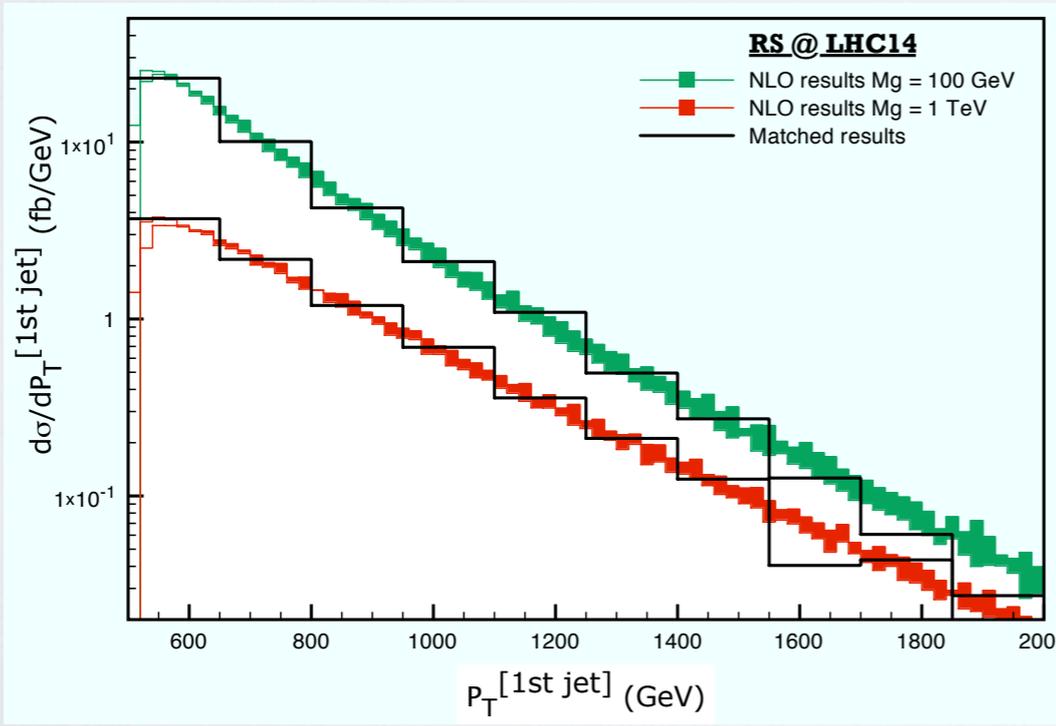
Norm. factor = 2.05, 2.34, 2.49



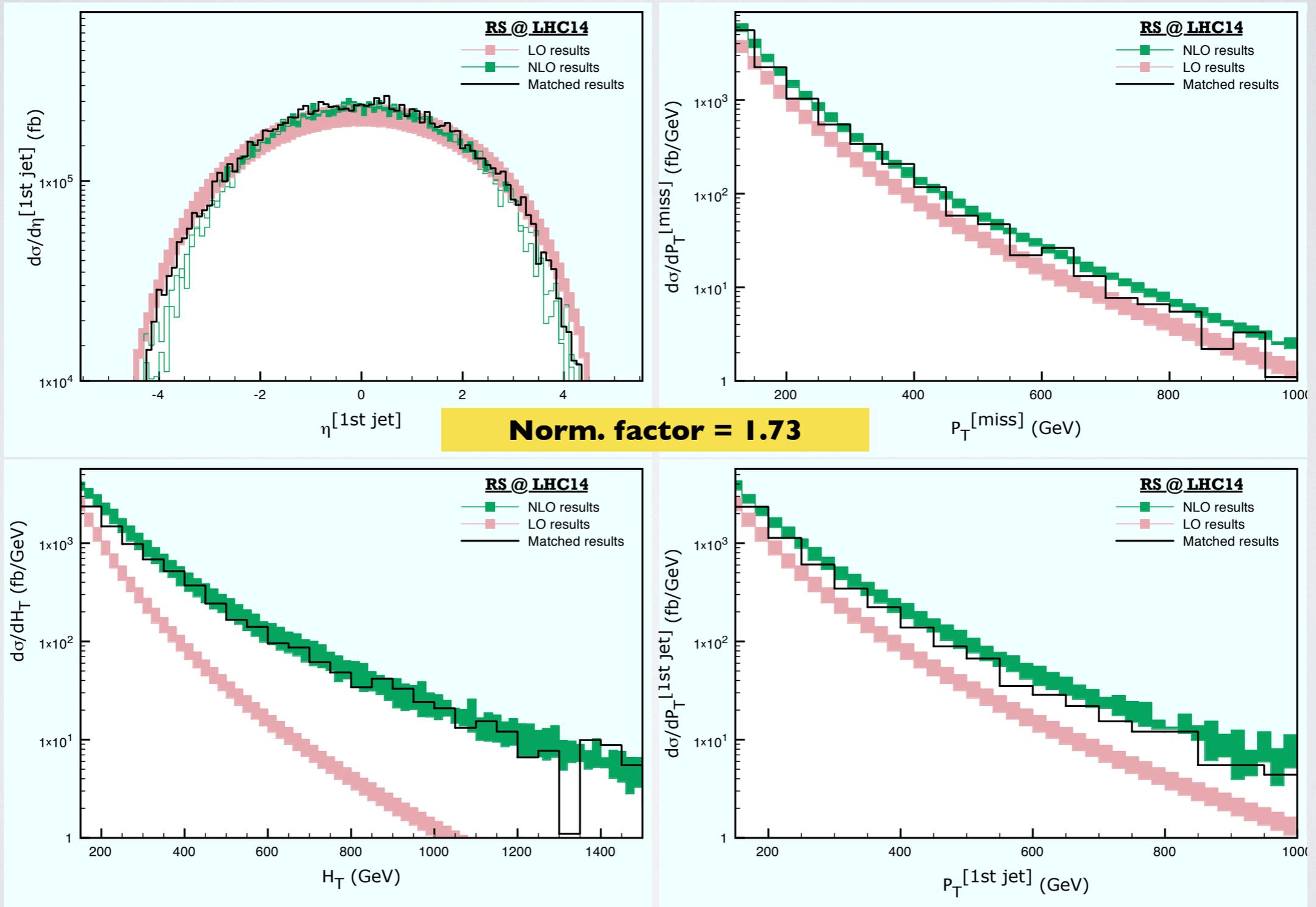
RS @ LHC



Norm. factor = 1.99, 1.81



FULL INCLUSIVE RS @ LHC14



PSEUDO-RAPIDITY RESULTS

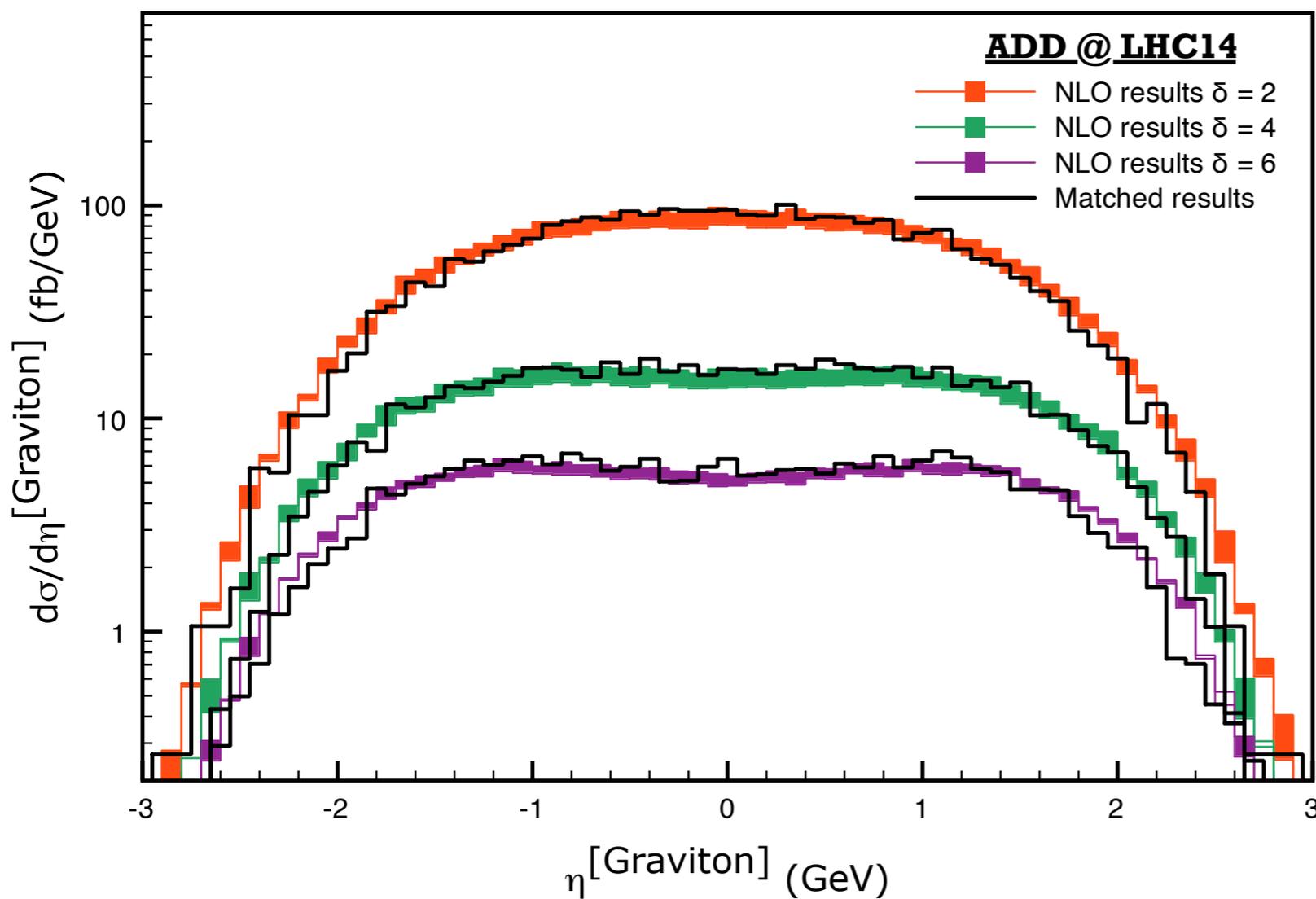
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- Excellent agreement (shape)

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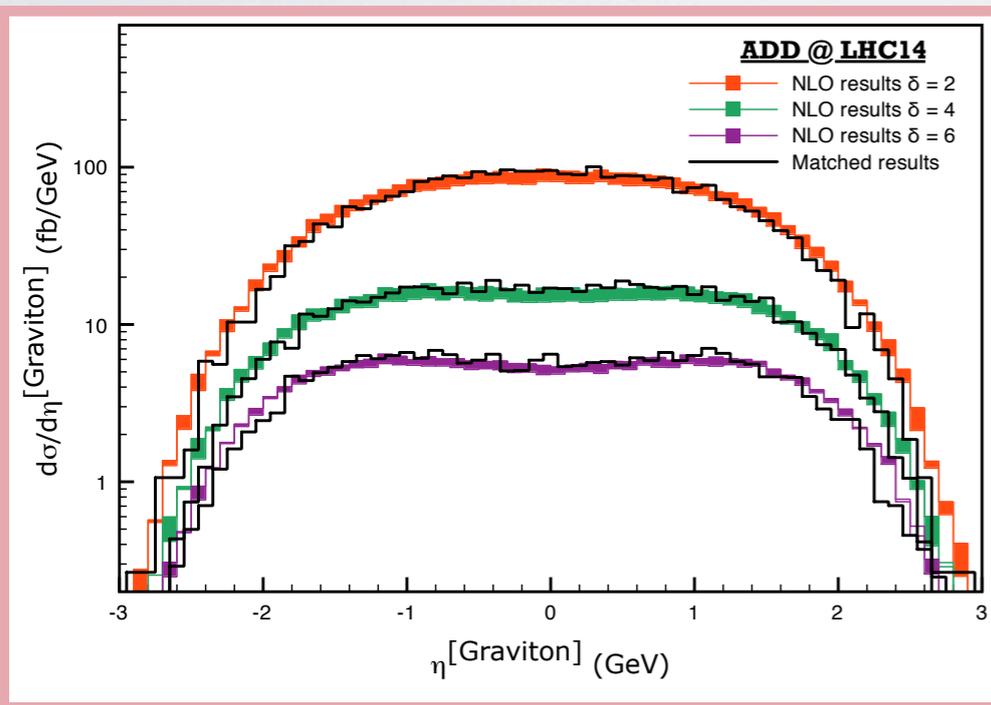
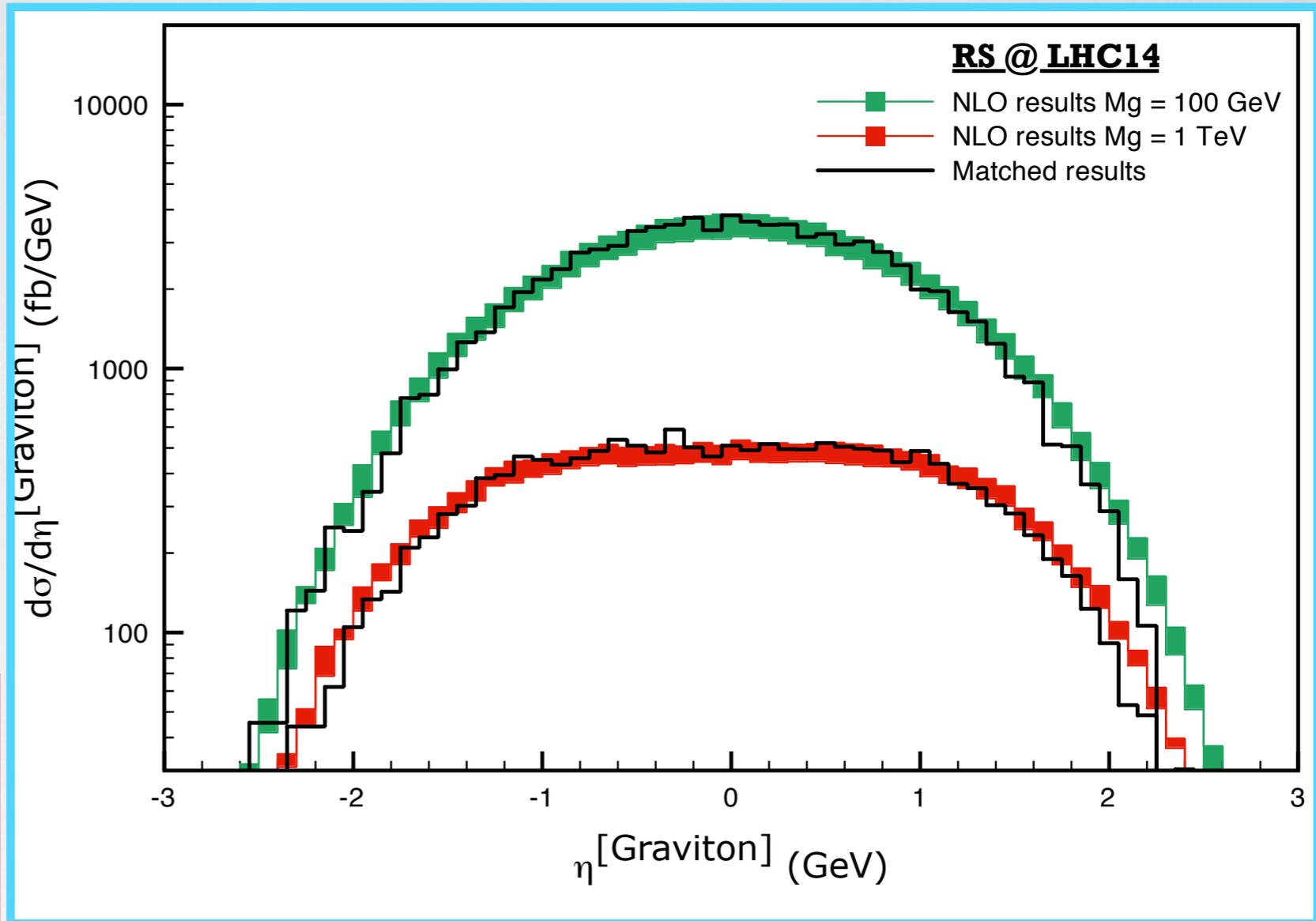


ADD

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ADD

RS